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THEY'RE NOT FILIBUSTERS ? LIURADA CASE JURY BELIEVED TO HAVE DISAGREED.

The Jurors Went to Their Homes at 10 O'clock Last Night After Deliberating Seven Hours-Wouldn't Admit It, but

Probably Bisagreed-The Day's Doings.

The jury in the case of Col. Emilio Nuñez and Capa Charles B. Dickman, the alleged Laurada fillbusters, who have been on trial before Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, has disagreed, according to the best information obtainable last night. The jurymen retired at 3:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it was expected that they would return in a short time. Two hours later Foreman Dowling eent in word that there was no probability of their coming to an agreement, and asked that

they be discharged.

Judge Brown declined to consent to this unless counsel on both sides agreed to it. Counsel decided to leave the question to the Court, and the Judge ordered the jury to continue its deliberations. At 6 o'clock the Judge went home, leaving word with the jury that they would have to remain until 10 o'clock if they did not

If they did decide on a verdict before that hour they were to leave it sealed for the Court. At 10 o'clock the jurymen went to their homes. The foreman left a scaled message for the Judge, but it is probably a memorandum stating that they could not agree. All the jurymen declined to discuss the case, and Foreman Dowling would not say whether they had ar-

rived at a verdict or not. It was thought yesterday afternoon that the jury was evenly divided or that they stood 7 to 5 for acquittal, when the message came from the jury room to the effect that they were unable to agree. The prisoners were paroled in the

custody of their counsel. The proceedings began yesterday morning with Gen. Tracy's closing address for the de-fence. He stated that the defendants were accused of violating a statute based on the rule prohibiting one nation from interfering in a struggle between another country and its colonies, or between two countries, unless the country interfering was prepared to go to war. He declared that American citizens had the right as citizens to sympathize with Cobans in their struggle for feedom, but that the duty of the Government was different. He said he did not intend to criticise the United States Government for using all its power to suppress expeditions to Cuba, even when it went so far in that direction as to give the impression that its efforts were being influenced by the Spanish Government. He argued that there was nothing in the statutes which prevented anybody here openly selling arms to be shipped to Cuban patriots or men going there to fight, providing the arms and men were not part of a regularly organized military expedition. That would mean everything that the term implied—the

the arms and men were not part of a regularly organized military expedition. That would mean everything that the term implied—the organization of the men, the recognition of commanders by them. There was nothing in the statutes to prevent any number of men taking passage on the same steamer to enlist in the Cuban army, providing they were not an organized armed body.

He characterized James Quion as a Spanish spy. He had got a letter to Gen. Ruis and asked to be sent to join the revolutionary army in Cuba. He was sent there but did not enlist. Instead, he returned to Havana and without any interference by the Spanish Government returned to this country to tell all haknew.

He claimed that in the case of Canh Dickman it must be shown that he had a foil knowledge of the expedition within this district, and before the Laurada passed outside the three-mile limit at Montauk Point. This did not appear from the evidence. The only evidence against Col. Nuffez at Montauk Point. This did not appear from the evidence. The only evidence against Col. Nuffez with the espedition further than that one of the witnesses had testified that he had to have a connect to the connect of the expedition within this district, and spons. The connect of the co ing the Alabama claims before the jury,
"I suppose the person who told about that
was the same party who told you our witnesses
were all spice and liars," remarked United
States District Attorney Macfarlane sarcastically.

I did not have to be told about that, I could

"I did not have to be told shout that. I could see that for myself when they were on the stand," retorted Gen. Tracy.

Mr. Macfarlane, for the prosecution, declared that tien. Tracy had not put a proper interpretation upon the neutrality laws, and that the rest of his argument was an unjust assertion that the witnesses for the prosecution were suborned. The law commanded that all witnesses should be paid, and it was a question as to whether it was not proper to give them S17 a week, and let them live like decent citizens, rather than to lock them up in jail for five months and a half and only pay for their board and lodging.

"Do you mean to assert that the United

"Do you mean to assert that the United States paid these witnesses?" interrupted Gen.

States paid these witnesses?" interrupted Gen. Tracy.

"I am arguing the case on the evidence, and there is none to show that the Spanish Government paid them." replied Mr. Macfarlane.

He further contended that Gen. Tracy took as altogether different view of the statute from his. It was a crime for any men gathering together in this country to go to some place for a military purpose against a country with which we are at peace. It was not as had been stated, necessary that they should be organized and armed to make it a military organization, but the question was what their intention was when they left this country. Mr. Macfarlane their reviewed the evidence, and asked the jurymen to lay aside sympathy or sentiment and do their sworm duly.

to lay aside sympathy or acottment and do their sworn duty.

Judge Brown began his charge to the jury after recess. He said in part:

"There is more than usual interest and importance in this case, not so much concerning the two defendants as involving international relations. The essential features of military expeditions are the concerned action of bodies of men and the fact of their being armed with weapons and under command. If the men in the present case were landed in Cuba with arms and under organization, it constitutes a military expedition. If the defendants can be shown to have begun the enterprise or if you believe it was of a military nature in this district and they were concerned in it, they are within the provisions of the statute, whether either of them set it on foot or provided the means for doing so in this district. The strong sither of them set it on foot or privided the means for soing so in this district. The strong circumstantial evidence showing that the Captain did not intend to go to Port Antonio, Jamaica; the taking aboard of an unusual number of boats and going down to Moniauk Point are even consistent with lawful enterprise.

prise. It is always supposed that the Captain, as "It is always supposed that the Captain, as master of the ship he commands, knows and accedes to what takes place on the ship, unless it is otherwise proved. The evidence in this case falled to show that he did not know what was going on. There is, however, no evidence with regard to the defendant Nunez to show that he was enjaged in the collection of merchandise, the buying and shipping of arms, and the charter of the bosts until the arrival of the steamer off Montauk Point. There is nothing, therefore, to show that he was concerned in setting on foot the enterprise in this district. There is no direct evidence to show even that he gave the Captain money at Montauk Point and then went to Mayport, Fiz., to meet the Laurada as a part of the prearranged plan of the enterprise. There is nothing in the statute which covers the ading and abetting in such an enterprise, and if you infer that the defendant Nunez proceeded to Mayport under an arrangement with the Captain of the Laurada he is to be regarded as a trincipal."

The Cubans in court thought Judge Brown's charge a very favorable one for the defence.

The steamship Bermuda sailed yesterday for Halifax by way of Long Island Sound, passing City Island at 4 P. M. The libel for \$18 posted in her cabin on Thursday night was satisfied yesterday morning. The libellers are ship chandlers, who declared that the ship owed them the money for stores.

The Philippine Ecvolution Spreads.

Madein, Nov. 20.—Advices received from Manila say that the rising in the Philippines is extending to all of the provinces of the island. Good so a Visit to Mot Springs

PORTO RICO RESTLESS.

Preparations for Revolution in Another Spanish Colony.

Madnio, Nov. 20.-The Government has received official advices from the Island of Porto Rico saying that extensive precautions have been taken there to prevent surprises by filibusters in the event that the news received from Cuba and the Philippines is such as to encourage a rising of the islanders. The defenses of the island are being examined and strengthened, as many well-known separatists have disappeared recently, leading to the suspicion that they are organizing an insurrection. All the houses and their inmates are being registered, and the places where fillbusters might attempt a landing are guarded closely by sentinels. The secret societies which long have existed in Porto Rico have increased their activity recently, and documents recently seized by the authorities indicate that preparations are making for a rising

WEYLER THE FRIENDLESS.

What Is Wanted, Says a Spanish Leader, is Not More Troops but One General,

HAVANA, Nov. 17.-A strong feeling against Gen. Weyler is evident, even among the more chauvinistic Spanlards. Seflor Manuel Calro, the leader of the Spanish party, although its President is the Marquis of Apeztegnia, said two days ago at a dinner given by him to friends in his house in Obraphia street, that in forty years the first Captain-General of Cuba to deny him a favor was Gen. Weyler. Senor Calvo, who is a highly exteemed personal friend of the Prime Minister, Canovas del Castillo, and of Sefior Romero Robledo, and represents in Cuba the Colonial Bank of Spain and the National line of Spanish steamers, which carries the troops from the mother country, wrote a letter to Weyler in behalf of a Cuban prisoner.

"If your own son, Seffor Calvo," answered Weyler, "should commit that crime, he would

be shot." When Señor Calvo received a despatch from the Prime Minister of Spain, notifying him that 18,000 more soldiers were ready to start for Cuba on board of twelve steamers, he exclaimed:

"The Spanish cause doesn't need more sol-

diers, but just one General." The Reformists also are greatly dissatisfied with Weyler. It is known now that the dissolution of the three political parties and the organization of a new one under the title of Junta de defensa national, was a step taken by the leaders of those parties under pressure of the Captain-General. Seflor Porrua called to his office Seflor José Maria Galvez, the President of the Autonomist party, and, presenting to him the manifesto of dissolution, requested him to sign it. Seflor Galvez asked for time to consult the other members of his staff, but Seflor Porrua answered angrily:

"If you don't sign this now, prepare yourself for a trip to Chafarinas."

Seflor Galvez signed the manifesto immediately. The manifesto was written under pressure by Seflor Cueto, another member of the Autonomist party. the leaders of those parties under pressure of

bomb is now out of Havana and it is said that he came from Key West.

WEYLER AS SEEN FROM MADRID. The People Begin to Suspect That the Insurgents Are Too Much for Illim.

Loxpox Nov. 20 -The Standard's Madeid correspondent telegraphs that an unpleasant sensation has been caused by the Cuban telegrams announcing that Captain-General Weyer thinks of abandoning his campaign in Pinar del Rio and returning to Havana.

The Government has received no official confirmation of the report. The Corespondencia De Espana, a semi-official newspaper, says Prime Minister Canovas declares that that would be nothing remarkable in there would be nothing remarkable in Gen. Weyler's returning if public business or the conduct of the campaign required his presence in Havana. Military men in Madrid believe that Gen. Weyler has found the forces or the preparations for the campaign insufficient for decisive operations against Macco, and that he may therefore be returning to stop the presences of the insurgents under Goinez and Garcla in the province of Puerto Principe.

SPAIN'S VICTORIES BY CABLE. A Terrific Conflict of Two Hours in Which Only One Spaniard Was Killed,

HAVANA, Nov. 20 .- It is announced officially that on Wednesday last the column commanded by Gen. Lopez Amor and the forces under Col. Arminan met 2,000 insurgents, led by Berafina Sanchez, The insurgents occupied good positions, which commanded the passage

After an engagement which lasted two hours the troops forced their way across the river. dispersed the insurgents, and encamped in the positions that had been held by them. The in surgents carried their wounded with them in their retreat.

It is stated that they buried sixty men who had been killed in the fight. Cuban sympathizers here question the truth of the Government report, and say it is incredible that the insurgents, when retreating from the troops, should stor to bury their dead. The Spanish losses are said to have been one Lieu-tenant killed and two Lieutenants and twenty

tenant killed and two Lieutenants and twenty privates wounded.

Several reports of unimportant engagements in which the Spaniards were victorious are issued by the Government.

Operations in the Province of Pinardel Rio are apparently at a standatill. There has been no serious encounter reported since the engagement with the insurgents under Munoz. No information is vonchasfel regarding the movements of Gen. Weyler, and the impression grows that the authorities here know nothing about him.

him. Gen. Luque reports that the patriot leaders. Sanchez and Moles, were killed and Carrillo wounded in an engagement with his command at Damas. The insurgents, according to Gen. Luque's report, had more than one hundred men killed or wounded. The General makes no mention of his own losses.

SPAIN GETS A CRUMB OF COMFORT Four Ambassadors Express Sympathy with

MADRID, Nov. 20 .- Advices received here from Cuba are to the effect that Gen. Soto, ex-President of Costs Rica and one of the leaders of the insurgents, has been killed in a fight in

the province of Havana. Another sarious engagement is reported to have occurred between the Spanish column commanded by Coi. Segura and a band of in-aurgents. No details are given.

The Imparcial prints a letter of sympathy from the Russian, German, French, and Aus-trian Ambassadors, which accompanied a dona-tion to the find started by the Imparcial for the purchase of comforts for the troops in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

CLEVELAND AIDS A BRECKER. MR. HANNA ON THE FUTURE.

F. W. PECK OF CHICAGO TELLS WHAT MR. HANNA TOLD HIM.

McKinley to Win Back Workingmen by Taking a Frank Position as to Trusts-Tariff Agitation to He Postponed for Strategic Purposes-Cabinet Selections.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20 .- Chairman M. A. Hanns of the Republican National Committee had a conference here to-day with Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, in which Mr. Hanna gave an inkling of an expression by Presidentelect McKinley from his forthcoming message outlining the future policy of the Republican organization. This interview, according to Mr. Peck, is as follows:

"The Republican party," said Mr. Hanna to Mr. Peck, "will not have such a close call again as it had in the last campaign. work of education is to be conducted strongly from the present until the next Presidential election. The policy of the Administra-tion will be in exploitation of the ideas that will further advance the strength of the Republican

party. "The one great power for Bryan was the workingman. Bryan posed as the workingmen's friend and succeeded in getting them practically in line for him. The fight at the polls was not so much between gold and silver as it was the fight of the workingmen against the man they thought was the exponent of trusts and monopolies. They were led to believe that Mc-Kinley was the candidate of the trusts, and, not to mince matters, was my candidate, and that I was the head centre of trusts. The Popocrats very adroitly made me the whole thing, and called me the oppressor of labor. Of course I can stand this sort of thing, but with McKinley it is different.

"The labor leaders here who are friendly to me tell me that if we are to be successful again we must counteract this impression, and that is what we propose to do.

"We cannot do anything with the farmers They have left us, but we can get the labor vote, and we shall begin now to direct it away from Bryan and his party."

"How will Mr. McKinley do this?" "Why, he knows very well that something more than mere assertion that the Republican party is the friend of the workingman is neces sary, and national legislation will be so handled that it will be the best educator of the people."

Mr. Hanna said further to Mr. Peck: "The fight of silver against gold was practi-cally abandoned by the Democrats two weeks before the campaign closed. It will never again be the main issue-that is, silver as a political issue will never cut any more of a figure than greenbacks. The one idea must be to instill into the heads of the men of the cities that Republicansm is good and better than Pepcoracy.

"Only let McKinley be inaugurated President
"Only let McKinley be inaugurated President

of the United States and this will be done. There must be an arrangement that will strike the people at the right time. "McKinley will assume a dignified attitude, f antagonized, to all trusts and monopolies.

His inaugural speech will breathe a spirit of abborrence for the centralization of such power as is to-day possessed by the trusts, and then we will expect the understanding of the people to do the rest for the following three years. Four years hence will come the next Presi-

dential election with the election of a Congress. Then, when the public mind is attuved to the dea that McKinley is the enemy of trusts, we shall have a tariff measure introduced. "This measure will be closely identified with

McKinley. On that measure we shall make the Presidential campaign of 1900. On the tariff

and not of the farm is with us now and will be with us four years from now.

Mr. Peck inquired about the statement that had been published to the effect that 30,000 votes distributed rightly in several close States would have elected Bryan.

"That statement is true," said Mr. Hanna. "Harry Payne was the first to give utterance to it, but although it is true, the fact is equally true that the Republican vote in the country at large was kept up to its normal condition, that is, the Republican percentage of gain more than offset the Democratic gains. Relative to matters concerning the Cabinet

Mr. Hanna said: "The most difficult problem McKinley has is the formation of his Cabinet. He is a man who above all things distikes to injure the feelings of any one. There are so many men eligible and who are friends of McKinley that he fears to appoint one man for fear others will feel aggrieved. That is a quality in him that attracts all men and shows the big heart that lies within him."

THE TENNESSEE FRAUDS. Systematic Work by Republicans in Press

ration for a Contest.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 20 .- The Republicans have begun in earnest to unearth the alleged frauds of the late election. The investicinct in the State. At the meeting held he few days ago a resolution was adopted authorizing the Chairman of the State Executive Committee to appoint a committee to conduct the investigation. Chairman Cliffe has appointed the committee, and named John T. Lattin as Chairman. Offices have been secured, and Mr Lattin has taken charge and begun the work. Mr. Lattin said to-day that the plan to be fol-

lowed would require much time and work, but he would push it vigorously and earnestly. A copy of the election returns will be obtained copy of the election returns will be obtained from each Sheriff in the State. The committee will get from Republicans and others in the different precincts of the countries the facts as to irregularities and frands. These facts will be sustained when possible by evidence of a reliable nature, by affidavits from citizens who know of the irregularities, and other evidence. The Sheriff's returns will then be compared with the records made to the committee by its with the reports made to the committee by its agents and by the residents of the different pre-

cincts.

The results of the comparison will be the basis of the Gubernatorial contest that will follow. The Republicans do not make the claim that they can upcarth frauds in every county, but will make an investigation to ascertain just how the election was conducted in all of them. They claim, however, that there are irregularities in many of the counties, and that they already have evidence to prove it. The committee claims that the true result will reverse the figures fornished by the Secretary of State and give Tillman, Rep., the majority which has been given by the tabulated report to Taylor, Dem. given by the tabulated report to Taylor, Dem. .

JOHN U. SHORTER ARRESTED. The Charge, Intoxication-Was Formerly

Assistant District Attorney. Former Assistant District Attorney John U. Shorter of Brooklyn was arrested last night by Policeman Hennessy of the Adams street station on a charge of intoxication. At Fulton and Hoyt streets, it is said, he spoke to thirteenrear-old Carrie Bette of 328 Atlantic avenue. The girl said Shorter called her, and when she ran away he followed her. He had gone only thirty feet when the policeman arrested him. Shorter threatened to have the policeman dismissed from the department and declared his arrest an outrage. He was admitted to ball, and will be arraigned before Justice Walsh to-day. Shorter is a Southerner by birth, is married, and has a daughter who is an actrees. He was assistant District Attorney until Jan. 1 list.

Gets a Reprieve for a Murderous Revelu-tionist for the Sake of the Man's Mother. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20 .- The friendship of President Cleveland for the mother of Salter D. Worden under sentence of death at Sacramento, is likely to save the man from the gallows. To-day Gov. Budd received a letter from President Cleveland saking him to commute Worden's sentence, because while a resident of New York State he had formed a great friend-

ship for Worden's mether. Mr. Huntington also has sent a letter requesting elemency. Worden had a fair trial and the jury convicted him on the first ballot. He was a leader of the strikers who tied up Central Pacific trains for nearly a week at Sacramento. When Federal troops broke the blockade he threatened revenge, and on the day the soldiers started for this city be tampered with a trestle near Woodlands, so that when the train came along it ploughed through the trestle into a stream and five men were killed. Clark, an old engineer, lost his life trying to save the train, and four soldlers who were in the baggage car were drowned or crushed to death.

The evidence against Worden was conclusive. On his trial he was so violent and insolent that ne was threatened with irons by the Judge. Three members of the American Railway Union were arrested with him, but they were released, as the evidence against them was weak. The feeling against Worden has been hitter here. Col. Shafter had a monument erected to the dead soldiers at the Presidio, and the legend on it de-clares that they were "Murdered by Members of the American Railway Union." The President's plea for Worden has resulted in the Governor's granting a regrieve until April, when, it is un-derstood, the sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for a limited number of years. That Worden deserves no sympathy is shown by the fact that in 1890 he was convicted at Syracuse of forgery and he served two years, and that in February, 1892, he served six months in the penitentiary for petty larceny, also committed in Syracuse. He record in Sacramento was bad, but he didn't violate the law. He was known as drunken and quarrelsome, and given to decouncing capitalists and corporations.

WON'T GO BACK UNDER SHEEHAN. What a Bound-Money Tammany Man Says-Would Go Back with Croker.

The coming of Richard Croker, who is expecied to arrive to-day on the steamship St. Louis, has a peculiar significance in its relation to the future of Tammany Hall as a political organization. One of Mr. Croker's intimates, who deserted the Wigwam in the recent campaign, and was conspicuous in his support of McKinley, said on this subject yesterday:

"If the sound-money Democrats are to be won back to Tammany Hall for the fight next year there must be a change of leadership. John C. Sheehan may have done the best he could for the organization in endorsing the Chicago platform and thus securing for the ticket the support of the discontented of the community, but he made a serious mistake when, after the election, he insisted that free silver and the other heretical declarations of the Chicago platform are still issues which Tammany is bound to fight for. His attitude toward the men who stood for country and against national dishonor in the recent contest

against national dishonor in the recent contest will prevent most of them returning to the Wigwam so long as Mr. Sheehan remains at its head.

"We know that Mr. Croker is at heart a sound-money Democrat. If he will resume his old place in the organization there is little doubt that rest of us will support him and assist him in ... s Greater hew York campaign. His leadership, however, must be actual.

"He must take his old place as Chairman of the F. natice Committee, and Mr. Sheehan must be retired. If he does not do this, and if Mr. Sheehan remains in the place he now occupies, I predict that Tammany's fight for the Mayoralty next year will be made with little promise of success."

Presidential campaign of 1900. On the tariff agitation we shall rely to win the battle.

"The gold Democrats will be with us in 1900. Bourke Cockran said to me when I was in New York that there was no use of their fighting us, that they could not fight us successfully on the tariff, and that there were no other points on which we and they differed.

"The only thing left for them to fight for was the name. That is true; that class of the Democracy which is not of the laboring element and not of the farm is with us now and will be

SECESSIONIST DAUGHTERS

Propose to Form a New Chapter of Their Patriotle Order.

If the fathers of the American Revolution had not clung together better than the New York chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution it is fairly safe to assume that the Revolution would not have revolved. There has been trouble in the camp ever since the annual election last April. Mrs. Donald Mc-Lean was elected Regent on that occasion with 121 votes against 77 votes, which were divided between Mrs. Mary Wright Wooten and Mrs. Mary Van Duzen Vanderpoel.

The Regent's opponents argued that a vote of 77 indicated a stronger opposition than the Regent of such an organization should arouse. Linie Kiersted Trafton, who had nomi-nated Mrs. Mary Wright Wooten, resigned. Others followed her example. Yesterday the following letter was mailed to each of the minority voters:

nority voters:

To the Daughters of the American Revolution.

My DEAR —: Owing to the dissatisfaction existing among many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, rendering further intercourse, under present conditions, with the New York city chapter distasteful, would it not be wise for those members who are dissatisfied to held a meeting for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing another chapter? We cannot to have one or two meetings before our next Condinental Congress, as we want to be well represented in Washington.

Please favor me with your views on this sub-ject at your earliest convenience, so that the preliminary stens may be taken in time to bring about a permanent organization this season, bincerely yours, Linix Kirkiesten Trapton. (Mrs. WM. H.) 435 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

AN INBANE HEIRESS.

An Inunte of the Finthush Asylum Inher-Eva McArdle, who is also known as Eva Gold-

stein, aged 26 years, was removed from the Flatbush insane asylum to Dr. Coomba's private sanitarium at Woodhaven, L. I., yesterday, She is the daughter of Thomas Goldstein, a retired New York merchant. When a girl she ran away from a boarding school and married John McArdle, a dry goods cierk. The marriage proved unhappy. A year ago the wife broam lisane, after the death of her child, and was

insane, after the death of her child, and was taken to the asylum.

She apparently is a hopeless victim of melancholis, and labors under the delusion that her child will return to her some day. Recently her uncle, Abraham Goldstein, died in Los Angeles, (al., and left her his entire estate, valued at \$100,000. By direction of the court the executor will now furnish \$100 a month for her maintenance. Superintenaent Syluster of the Flatbuch asylum told the woman of her good fortune, but she scenned to have no understanding of the change in her financial condition.

St. Paul Building Strike Spreading. The threatened strike on the building at Broadway and Twelfth street in symmathy with the strike on the St. Paul building went

with the strike on the St. Fast contain went into effect persentiary. About 200 men went out in case this strike does not induce Headen & Sons, the comractors to redress the singed sprievances which caused the St. Faul building strikes will be ordered on Monday on the Hank of Commerce building, at Nassan and Wall streets, and on other buildings where Headen & Sons have contrasts. Hedden & Sons have contracts. William Walder! Aster Buys a Corner Lot.

A deed of conveyance filed at the Register's office yesterday shows the acquisition by liam Waldorf Astor of the lot on the southeast corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-third street, 33.0x154.4x36.5x154.10. The deed conveying the property is given by Jeremian W. Dimus, Jr. and others, and the consideration is \$42.-

HEAVY FRAUDS CHARGED. to Take Poison Together.

WELL-KNOWN MEN ACCUSED BY A TELEPHONE INVENTOR.

Edward M. Harrison Says That L. E. Ingulls, Senator Elkins, Ex-Secretary Poster, and Others Wreeked a Company-Pretended Capital of 880,000,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20. - Edward M. Harrison, the telephone inventor, who was made a defendant in the suit for a receiver for the Harrison International Telephone Company, brought on Oct. 5 by two stockholders in the Federal Court here, filed in court to-day a long answer, practically admitting all the charges of fraud and wrecking and alleging that he was also a victim of the schemes of President L. E. Ingalls and his associates on the Board of Directors. Among them he names United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, George R. Peck, general counsel of the St. Faul Railroad; Congressman William Warner. R. C. Kerens, Republican National Committeeman from Missouri, and Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chili.

Harrison alleges that the company is utterly insolvent, and that its assets have been squandered by officers and directors, who voted large salaries to themselves and money for mythical expenses. He joins in the petition to have the business wound up and that the men who secured stock fraudulently be ordered to pay for it. He says all the assets have been absorbed in the interests of the officers and the stockholders defrauded. He asserts that the contract of May 4 last was not adopted at the annual meeting, transferring the telephone property to the In-ternational Construction Company, and he asks that it be set aside. The charge is made that after his retirement from the directory 45,000 shares of 5 stock were exchanged for 510 shares of Construction stock, the latter being placed in the hands of R. G. Kerens, Patrick Egan, and C. M. Ferres for the benefit of the telephone

the hands of R. G. Kerens, Patrick Egan, and C. M. Ferree for the benefit of the telephone company.

Harrison says that the men who were made directors were to receive 2,500 shares at 20 cents a share for the use of their names, as part of a scheme to entice the public to invest in the \$80,000,000 or capital stock, but as soon as they were elected directors they donated to themselves \$2,000,000 each of the \$50,000,000 treasury stock and voted stock to Mr. Insails without consideration. He says he was induced by the failse representations of C. M. Ferree and A. L. Stone, the promoters of the corporation, to transfer to them a two-third interest in his patents and claims; that Ingalis was aware that the patents were worth only \$300,000 when the company was incorporated with \$80,000,000 capital on the pretence that a large sum was needed to fight the Bell Company, but really to delude the public into believing that vast sums of money had been invested by the directors.

The assertion is made that F. C. Hanford, who was the Standard Oil representative in Chicago, killed himself when he learned that he had invested \$40,000 in worthless shares of the company. Harrison charges Ingalis with falsifying the minutes of the May annual meeting, which he controlled by holding a big majority of shares.

THE MISSES HAWES FAIL.

They Controlled Two Theatres in Bridge-

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 20.-Misses Mary E. and Sarah Hawes filed an assignment for the benefit of creditors in the Probate Court in this city this afternoon. Frank T. Staples of the banking firm of James Staples & Co. was named us trustee. As nearly as can be abcertained, the assets will amount to nearly \$200,-000. The liabilities are not known. The prop-

000. The liabilities are not known. The property includes the Park City Theatre property on Pairfield avenue, which the Misses Hawes own, the homestead on Fairfield avenue, and other real extate.

For two months Miss Mary Hawes has managed both the Park City Theatre and the Auditorium Theatre is this city. She secured control of both theatres after long and expensive litigation with Parsons and Jennings, who had leases of both houses, and undertook to conduct the business. Yesterday an attachment for \$10,000 was placed on the property by Mrs. Chloe Reach of Fishkill, N. Y. and soon afterward another for over \$3,000 by the First National Hank of this city. The business at the local playhouses has not been such as to enable the managers to meet their bills, and an assignment was the outcome.

The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford hold a mortgage for \$80,000 on the Park City Theatre property. Miss Hawes controlled both theatres, and the only ones in this city. Trustee Staples says the action will not interfere with the business at the theatres, and performances billed will be played.

O RE SETTLED REFORE MARCH

Be Signed On or Before Feb. 12, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20,-There is no official authority for the statement that the arrange ment of the Venezuela arbitration treaty will not be concluded during the life of Mr. Cleve land's Administration. On the contrary, it is stated by one who took part in the negotiations that a clause of the agreement between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Olney provides that the final signatures to the treaty shall be affixed within three months from the date of the agree-

within three months from the date of the agreement. It was on Nov. 9 that a conclusion was reached between Sir Julian and Secretary Oiney and telegraphed to London to become a part of Lord Saliebury's Guidhall speech.

It is understood that the agreement was finally signed on the 12th instant, so that according to its terms the arbitration treaty must be signed on or before the 12th day of February next. Secretary Oiney has thus provided against allowing the incoming Republican Administration to take any part of the credit for the most creditable piece of diplomatic work accomplished during President Cleveland's Administration to

NO DAMAGES FOR MISS WILDER. A Lumb of a Cable Car at Bend Mania

Curve Not Proof of Negligenes Jennie C. Wilder, sister of Marshall Wilder, the humorist, was injured by failing in a car on the Broadway line in this city at the Fourteenth street curve owing to a lurch made by the car. She sued the Metropolitan Railroad Company and judgment was given for the defendant. Miss Wilder appealed. In the Appediate Court. Brooklyn. yesterday, Justice Bradiey handed down a decision confirming the lower court and holding that the velocity of the Broadway cable car in rounding the curve at Fourteenth street was not in itself negligence, as the velocity was made necessary by the con-struction of the road.

23 Seems to Be McKinley's Lucky Number WASHINGTON, Nov. 20,-Major McKinley will succeed the twenty-third man who has held the office of President of the United States, but his Administration will be the thirty-second in the history of the country, Washington, Jefferson, history of the country, Washington, Jellerson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland each having been elected twice, and Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur filling the unexpired terms of their chiefs. Major McKinley will come to the office with the electoral vote of twenty-three States. In the war Major McKinley served in the Twenty-third Ohio itegiment, a regiment which has the unique honor of having given to the country two of its Chief of having given to the country two of its Chief Magistrates, Hayes and McKinley.

Sold 167,600 Acres of Land.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 20,-Robert T. Grav. Commi sioner under order of court, sold here salay 157,000 acres of land in Dare county. This embraces the entire county save that part newn as the "Hanks" along the ocean shore part of Durrant's Island, and all of Romoke Island, the satter being the one on which Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists made the first English settlement on this continent. The land was bid off for the noteholders in New York, the price pata being \$100,000.

Turkeys for Cleveland, Mcklutey, and Bryan NEW LONDON, CORR., Nov. 20.-Horace Vose of Wester y, the turkey dealer who supplies the President with his Thanksgiving turkey, has selected one of the finest turkeys he has for the table of President Cleveland. He has also discovered a mane to this bird; and, consequently an equality fine Rhode Island turkey will grace the table of President-elect McKinley. He will also send another to Mr. Bryan.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas. Owned by the U.S. Government. November climate delignifut Aritigion, Avenue, Wausesha, Pullman, and cluer notice now open, your full information man, and cluer notice is now your younger of the property of the control of the contro

THE LOVE WHOSE END WAS DEATH. A Married Woman and a Man of 40 Elope

VALLEY CITY, N. D., Nov. 20.-A man and woman of middle age, well dressed and of refined bearing, arrived here last night and regis tered at the hotel as Thomas Owens and wife. New Rockford, They at once went to their room and were not seen again alive.

This morning when the couple did not appear the room was forced open and they were found lying across the bed, both dead. A half empty bottle of penssic acid was on the table. A note left by the suicides stated: "Though separated in life we are one in death. Make no inquiries as to us," Money was enclosed for burial expenses.

The woman was Mrs. A. C. Swain of Nev Rockford, N. D., and her companion was Frank Addison of Baitimore, Md. They cloped on Wednesday from New Rockford, and the news had been suppressed on account of the high esteem in which the Swain family was held. Mrs. Swain was 40 years old and the mother of four children, one 18 years old. Addison was of the same age. The Swain family sent word here to have the woman's body sent to New Rockford for interment.

CITY OWNS TO HIGH WATER MARK. Decision in a Test Case Affecting Many

Riverside Properties. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided in favor of the city yesterday in a test case involving millions of dollars. Henry W. Sage brought the action to determine the ownership of land between the high and low water mark on the city's water front. He owns land abutting on the East River between Ninetyfourth and Ninety-fifth streets, and the city has been filling in there. Mr. Sage took legal steps to prevent further dumping, and sought to secure his title as far as the bulk head line. In the lower court Justice Barrett decided in favor of the city. His decision is now affirmed by the Appellate Division with costs. The victory for the city affects many other properties. It is expected that the case will be further appealed.

EARTHQUAKE IN DELAWARE.

The Shock Also Felt in Lower New Jer-scy-Several Buildings Damaged. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20,-An earthquake shock was felt to-night at Wilmington, Del., Woodbury, N. J., across the river and above Wilmington, and at other places in Delaware and Jersey. Many of the people at first believed that one of the Dupont great Delaware powder mills had blown up. Inquiries, how-

ever, brought the reply that no explosion had

occurred anywhere near the mills. in Wilmington the earth trembled so violently that several big stores were jarred. Several buildings were damaged. At Mullica Hill, N. J., where the Gloucester county Farmers' Institute was in progress, a panic was narrowly averted.

INDIANS WANT \$40,000,000. Their Proposal for the Surrender of Their Tribal Autonomy. VINITA, I. T., Nov. 20. Secretary Jacoway of

the Dawes Commission left here last night for Fort Smith, where the Commission is in conference with the Choctaws. The Indians of the five tribes have entered into a joint agreement to offer to surrender their tribal autonomy for to offer to surrender their tribal autonomy for \$500 per capita, to be paid by the United States to them immediately. The amount would be nearly \$40,000,000, and would make the Indians the richest community on the continent. They also demand that the whole amount of their land be allotted to them equally, and that the title be made inalienable for a period of twenty-five years. The full-bloods in the interior of the Indian country are still opposed to any changes whatever in the present form of government.

RAYARD'S FAMILIAR STRAIN.

to Imaginable Cause for Differences Between England and Us, He Says. LONDON, Nov. 20,-At a meeting to-night of the Burnley Mechanics' Institute Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, presented the prizes to the winners. The corporation of Burnley presented an address of welcome to Mr. Bayard, in reply to which he said he repre-sented his country as a friend of Great Britain.

There was no imaginable cause, just or reasonable, for difference between the peoples of Great Britain and the United States. The same principles were the bases of both Governments. KRYLESS FIRE ALARM BOXES.

New Doors to Se Put on All Soxes Selow 189th Street. The Fire Board yesterday decided, upon the The Fire Board yesterday decided, upon the recommendation of Commissioner Sturgis, to place keyleas doors on all the fire alarm boxes below 130th street, and to instruct the Superintendent of the Telegraph Bureau to commence the work at once.

Postmoster of Memphis Short \$12,300. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.-The bondsmen of R. B. Armour, Postmaster of this city, have been called upon to make good a shortage amounting to \$12,300. Several months ago the amounting to \$19,300. Several months ago the Posimaster was found to be short to the extent of \$5,300. The shortage has been made good, so that Armour has not been arrested. As partial reliabursement for his sureties Armour made over to them property in which he had an equity interest of about \$4,000.

Nerve Failed Him to a Train-Wrecking Plot WASHINGTON, Ind., Nov. 20.-George Iback of Brooklyn, N. Y., the tramp who flagged train No. 3 on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad on Nov. 10, confessed this morning mite the train for the purpose of robbery. When the train whistled his heart failed him and he brushed off the cap that connected the dyna-mite. His comrades saw him and shot him in the calf of the leg.

Three Killed at a Grade Crossing.

CONCORD, Ky., Nov. 20 .- While the Misses Lula and Lizzie Lind, daughters of the proprie tor of the Lind Hotel in this town, and Al Pollick, a young attorney, were returning home in a buggy from a party at 11:20 last night "Flyer No. 4" on the Chesapeake and Ohio read struck the buggy at the first street crossing, hurling the three occupants some fifty feet into the air, and killing them almost instantly. The train was going about fifty miles an hour.

New York Corner in Havana Tobacco. BALTIMORE, Nov. 20 .- Importers of Havana obacco in this city confirm the reported purchases by New York firms, who, it is said, plan

to corner the market. It is estimated that within the past few weeks over 600 bales of Havana tobacco have been bought in this city by New York firms. Owing to the condition of affairs in Cuba a scarcity of this tobacco is looked for by some men in the trade, and the move to corner the market is attributed to this condition. Murdered and Robbed.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 20. Patrick Mulligan. 55 years of age, owner and Captain of a stone barge, was found dead at Saugerties early this morning. He had been murdered while on his way from the village to his boat by being struck in the head with a stone. His pockets had been rifled, life had received a check yesterday which he got cashed. There is no clue to the murderer. Mulligan had relatives here and in Brooklyn.

One of the Hatfields Sentenced to Death.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Nov. 20. The date of the

execution of Mariell Hatfield has been set for

Dec. 10 at Sneedville. He is only 19 years old.

and is a descendant of the noted Hatfields, the terrors of eastern Kentucky. The murier which young Hatfield committed was that of a moon-shater, Jones Trail, who kept a "bind tiger" near Speedville.

Japanese Inspecting Our Ratiroads, CHICAGO, Nov. 20.- Noshima Gyernaga, J. Tokoyama, F. Obana, and K. Komiura arrived here this morning. They are interested in rail-road development in Japan and are making a tour of the leading railroad centres of this coun-try to study American methods. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIS IS FOOTBALL'S DAY.

30,000 PERSONS MAY SEE YALE AND PRINCETON PLAY.

An Unprecedented Demand for Seats and the Supply Exhausted-The Etval Teams Come to Town for a Night's Rest-Tigers Confident of Victory and a Shut Out for the Blue-New Haven Mon Simply Saw Wood and Trust to Luck and Plack-Betting in Payor of Old Nassau-What

the Various Partisans Nav and How

the Players Look and Feel-The Line-Up. The football beroes of Vale and Princeton universities will play their much-talked-of annual game at Manhattan Field this afternoon. So much has been written about these young men and the probable result of their conflict on the gridiron that the interest in them and their fortunes is greater than ever before in the history of the sport. If the weather is favorable probably 50,000 persons will look upon the chalk-ribbed field and watch the movements of the elevens. All of these spectators cannot get inside the fence surrounding the arena; in fact, not quite 25,000 can pass within the gates. But the rest of the army will blacken Deadhead Hill and the big steel viaduct, to say nothing of

the roofs of buildings in the neighborhood. If it were feasible to turn the Polo grounds and Manhattan Field into one great play ground it would be possible to accommodate 50,000 persons easily, and probably more, but as the scheme is inadvisable for various reasons, thousands who are anxious to gain admission will have to stay outside, as long as the big

game is played on the present field. It is remarkable to hear the demand for seats and the exorbitant prices paid for them. There has been no end of fault-finding by the public because of the scarcity of tickets, but it is hard to blame anybody in particular. The fact that there are seating accommodations on Manhattan Field for not more than 13,500, and that Yale and Princeton take at least 10,000 of these seats for the students, their families, and friends, shows right away that the public does not stand much of a show. It is true that there are students at both colleges to-day who have not been able to secure sents, although they have been willing to pay big money for them. The managers have been driven almost crazy with hundreds of applications which merited reward, but had to be turned down. They simply didn't have the seats, and that was argument enough. The cry has gone up that the speculators have the seats, but the number which was turned over to them was comparatively small. In fact, the speculators are kicking almost as much as the public. One

of them said last night: "Where are all these tickets? I have never had any trouble before in getting them, and last year I had such a bunch that I was glad to sell them outside the field at regular prices so as not to be stuck. I have been among the students all day to-day and I haven't been able to buy one. Perhaps they are waiting until just before the game to-morrow, and will un-load then, so that there will be no chance of being detected by the managers. If I had ten tickets in the grand stand now I could sell them in a bunch to a customer of mine fo

BIG PRICES FOR SEATS.

A man had two tickets for the club house which originally cost \$10 each, and last night he was offering them for double that amount to several young men who were inclined to haggie with him. Open-stand seats were sold yesterday in a speculator's office on Broadway and Twenty-eighth street for \$6 each, the regular price being \$1.50, and they went like hot cakes, too. Seate in boxes brought \$10 and \$15 each, and they were all gone last night. Seats in the covered grand stand were on sale at \$15 each, original price being \$2. Considering the rush for seats and the fabulous sums paid for them, it is safe to say that those who see the game from points within

the arena will give up nearly \$100,000, including carriage hire and lunch. Those who have not secured seats therefore will have to stand up around a four-foot fence which surrounds the gridiron. For this privilege an admission of \$1 will be charged, and the number of tickets will be limited to about 8,000. They will be placed on sale at the main entrance about noon to-day and it is expected there will be a stampede for them. Persons desirous of getting next to the fence so that their view will not be cut off will have to leave for Harlem early in the morning, and stand in line until the box office windows are thrown open. Owing to the inadequate ac-commodations on the field and the surrounding bluffs, it is estimated there are 50,000 persons who would like to see the game but who will stay at home rather than be crushed in the jam and bustle. At all events, the game will be the topic of conversation for hundreds of thousands of people all over America to-day, and the result of it will be awaited with eagerness in

every city in the Union.

Princeton's team has all along been considered the best that has represented Old Nassau since the champions of 1889. On form the Tigers should win, so the experts say, and try as they may they cannot figure it out any other way. Princeton's invincible defence this year has not been forgotten by those who are making calculations. Only six points have been scored against the Jerseymen this fall, a touchdown and goal made by the Carlisle Indians, which at that was a fluke. With this in mind, the critics find it difficult to see how Yale can do much, especially as Capt. Murphy's men back of the line are not up to the standard set in past years by Thorne, McClung, McCormick, Butterworth, and others. Then, too, the fact that Yale's defence has been anything but strong this year is pointed to by all who watch football. The parrow escape from defeat by the indians and Elizabeth A. C., the small scores rolled up against various minor college teams, and the eneral poor play of the eleven have created an impression in almost every quarter that Yaie will be beaten.

But in the past ten days the Yale men have braced up. This cannot be denied, and yet it is also the truth that the Tigers have improved, so that it looks like a case of even up in this case. Then the query remains, has Yale been playing "foxy" football, and will her men have something up their sleeves when they come on the field to-day? That remains to be seen Both elevens are fit physically, that is certain; so that no excuses can be made on that score. The betting will remain at even money probably, although some Princeton students may be

inclined to offer odds of 5 to 4. ENTHUSIASTS SHOW THEIR COLORS.

Early in the afternoon the hotel cafes and corridors began to fill up with enthusiastic students, graduates, and friends of the rival universities. Along Broadway there was a constant procession of young men and women who wore the time-honored blue of Yale and the flashing grange and black of Princeton. They did not carry the flags that will spring up like a forest in to-day's game, but they sported ribbons, buttons, bunches of violets, and chrysanthenums instead. The men were for the most part typical undergraduates. It was immost part typical undergraduates. It was impossible to mistake them for ordinary citizens, cause the latter do not wear heavy tan shoes, turned up trousers, and Fedora hats, generally white, with the bran turned down over the cyas. Then, too, ordinary people do not smoke building pipes in the street and swagger in their strides like mechanical beings. Heavy canes were also indicative of the unaophisticated freshmen who have seized upon this opportunity to induise in a practice that is forbidden on the notings campus.

In nearly all the shop windows could be seen banners and flags. Some were for sale at exorbitant prices, while others merely showed the sympathy of the shopkeepers. The fakirs with their Yale and Princeton streamers, photographs of the rival teams and individual players, ministure footballs and old campaign badgs made